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And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 21.

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The New Map of France.

We (N. Y. Tribune) have received from Paris a copy of the new map of France, to which we alluded on Wednesday, and now give the following literal translation of the preface of the map:

These three maps will enable the public to understand the position of France relatively to Europe at three distinct epochs—under the Restoration, the Government of July, and the Second Empire. 1st: Under the Restoration, the treaties of 1815 had no other object than to surround France with Powers, which, by their fortresses and their strategic position, would make it impossible for her to move. To the north, Holland, mistress of Belgium, raised or held against France the fortresses of Maastricht, Liege, Huy, Namen, Dinant, Marienburg, Philippeville, Bouillon, Charleroi, Mons, Ath, Menin, Ypres, Nieuport, Ostend, Anvers, Tournay, Termonde, Audenarde, and Ghent. From Liege to Trieste, the Germanic Confederation stood always ready to act unitedly against any aggressive movement on the part of France. This Confederation rested for support upon the federal fortresses of Mayence, Landau, and Luxemburg. On the south east the Alps gave no better protection to our frontiers. Piedmont was on that side the advanced guard of Austria, which reigned over the Italian Peninsula, and the forts of Leseillon closed to us the road by Mount Cenis.

Second: Under the Government of July the revolution in Belgium had improved our position. They fortified Mons, Philippeville, and Marienburg. (Treaty of 14th December, 1831.) The French Government fortified Paris and Lyons, formed the entrenched camps at Langres and at Besançon, raised the stronghold of Rousset, and improved all the defenses of the fortresses of the East especially those of Soissons, Sedan, and Bapaume. The union of the Holy Alliance was shaken; Piedmont separated itself from Austria; but the Germanic Confederation, supported by this latter power and by Prussia, numbered in 1847 an aggregate of 70,000,000 souls. The Federal fortresses, which had a mixed garrison of Austrians and Prussians, were increased by Radstädter, classed as such the 16th of March, 1842. During the same period Ulm was fortified and handed over to the keeper of Wurtemberg and Bavaria; and the works of Germesheim raised in 1836 were confided to Bavarian troops. The Germanic Confederation was divided into ten corps, with a division of reserve, which in time of war might number about 460,000 men. The Prussian and Austrian troops of countries which were not included in the Confederation could further increase the number, for we have seen in the Schleswig campaign battalions of Hungarians, Italians, and Croats fighting by the side of Prussians in the name of German nationality.

Third: Under the Second Empire, France has recovered on the side of the Alps its natural frontiers; the forts of Leseillon no longer bar the Mont Cenis route; and Italy has been freed from the yoke of Austria. To the north, Holland has broken the bonds which attached her to the Germanic Confederation, through Limburg and Luxemburg. The Germanic Confederation has been dissolved; the federal fortresses have ceased to exist. Mayence is occupied by Prussia alone. Landau and Germesheim belong to Bavaria, and are held by her. Rastadt is occupied by the troops at Baden, and Ulm by Bavaria and Wurtemberg together. Prussia has sensibly increased; but, upon the whole, the European equilibrium has not been destroyed by the injury of France. Before the late events, Prussia and Austria united, mistress of Germany, could oppose us with a population of 80,000,000 men, bound together by treaties and a formidable military organization. To-day, the powers which surround France are independent. We have on our frontiers Belgium and Switzerland, who are neutrals. Prussia, with the Confederation of the North, reckons 30,000,000 souls; the German States of the South, bound in a military way to Prussia 8,000,000, Austria 35,000,000, and Italy 22,000,000.

France, with her unity, and her 40,000,000 souls, including Algeria, has nothing to fear from any one.

England and America.

SPEECHES OF THE LATE PREMIER AT GUILDFHALL.

On the evening of Nov 10 the usual inaugural banquet was given by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriff of London in Guildhall.

After the usual loyal toast, the Lord Mayor gave 'The Health of their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers,' coupled with the name of Mr Johnson, the representative in this country of the United States of America. The toast was drunk with all the honors, and was responded to by Hon Revd. Dr. Johnson.

The next toast was 'The Health of her Majesty's Ministers.' Mr Disraeli responded to it, and in the course of his remarks said:

'Last year, indeed, there were in our affairs many subjects of anxiety and disquietude. Her Majesty's Ministers did not share them. For example, at that time, looking to our foreign affairs, our relations with the great Republic of America, the United States were supposed to be full, not only of anxiety, but even of peril. On the part of Her Majesty's Ministers I endeavored then to reassure you. I told you then that it was our belief that we had had confidence in the good sense and good humor of the people of the United States, that when they had examined, as they were examining, all the circumstances of controversy that existed between the two countries, they would arrive at conclusions very opposite to those adverse results which were then anticipated. Well, I need not assure you my Lord Mayor, on this occasion that those assurances on the part of the Government were correct, because you have just listened to the speech of his Excellency the Minister of the United States, which prevents the necessity of my imparting to you any Cabinet secrets, and may at least on my part, call on you to have full confidence that any causes of misunderstanding between our own Government and the United States are in prospect of very speedy solution, and not merely the settlement of questions which have arisen in the great struggle in which that country was involved, but questions of much more ancient date, and which, when removed, will leave as it were, a tabular rasa of misunderstandings between the two countries, and give us every hope that no future misconception may ever occur. Well, my Lord Mayor, if we look to the condition of Europe, I may remind you that twelve months ago when I had the honor of addressing you, Europe, then only recently closing a great war, was full of rumors of war, and great anxiety was felt on that head. But I had, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, the duty to assure you that there was no fear in our opinion for that disquietude—that we did not believe that war would occur—that we had every reason, on the contrary, to believe that the tendency of all causes was leading to a permanent and enduring peace. Well then, again I say twelve months have elapsed, and the accuracy of that statement has not been impeached by anything that has occurred. I admit that at present in the State of Europe there is on the surface causes for disquietude and apprehension. I know very well that those who can throw their eye over all the possible causes of international misconception may give a very long catalogue of causes of immediate danger; but those apprehensions are not shared by Her Majesty's Government. They do not believe that there is any cause for war, or that there is any pretext for war. They believe on the contrary, that it is the conviction of all those Sovereigns and Ministers who influence the destiny of nations and the course of events, that it is for the advantage of their countries and subjects that peace should be maintained. I admit, because on occasions like the present it is unwise to conceal any cause of anxiety which we may feel—I admit that in the relative position of France and Prussia—two of the most eminent among the civilized and leading countries of Europe—there is apparently cause for anxiety in the great armaments which they now promote. But, as in private life, we sometimes find that between two high-spirited individuals without sufficient cause, there are yet some misconceptions which they themselves believe there is no sufficient foundation for—and under these circumstances what occurs but that those who are their equals in rank, their friends, whose motives cannot be misconceived, feel it their duty to interfere, and by promoting mutual explanations lead to a more salutary state of sentiment—so I think that in the present state of the affairs of Europe, my noble friend who has so successfully according to the statement of the Minister of the United States, terminated those difficult, and, in some sense, long-enduring misunderstandings with that country, can do no better than confer with the other great Powers of Europe, and stepping between these two great countries, who are animated, as I believe, by no aggressive feeling, but occupy the position they do from peculiar causes that could not be anticipated, and which seldom have occurred before—by the wise generous mediation of the other equal Powers of Europe I have myself the conviction that as happy a termination will be brought to these misunderstandings as has been brought to the misconceptions between the United States and our own country.' [Cheers.]

A CANDIDATE'S OPINIONS.—In the Far West, as elsewhere, there are legislators who are not too much in earnest. I recommend to some of our present candidates for British suffrage the following noble close to a Far Western election address: "Gentlemen," said the candidate, after having given his sentiments on the "constitution," the "Monroe doctrine," and such like topics, "gentlemen," he put his hand on the region of his heart, "these are my sentiments—the sentiments, gentlemen, of a honest man—ay, a honest politician, but, gentle men and fellow citizens, if they don't soot you they ken be altered!"—All the Year Round.

The daughter of Professor Francke, of Göttingen, committed suicide, recently, by leaping into the sea from a steamer, on the passage from London to Hamburg.

Don't Regret "The Good Old Times."

Mr Walter, M P, and proprietor of *The Times* newspaper, London, has just been talking in Berkshire of some things which used to happen under Lord Eldon and Lord Liverpool. A young mother, only nineteen, had her husband taken by a press-gang. She had two children, one at the breast. She was almost starving. Being in a draper's shop in Ludgate street, she took up a piece of calico. She was observed, and laid it down again. It was not certain that she meant to steal it, but judge and jury had no doubt of it, and she was hanged. They took her baby from her at the prison door, and she died at Tyburn. *

Another execution in those good old days was that of a lad for cutting down a cherry tree. In this case the judge—a "hanging judge," beyond all question—observed that he who would cut down a cherry tree would kill a man. Now all parties in these days agree to condemn atrocities such as these, of which it may be said, they made Government infamous. And those we have quoted are by no means solitary examples. We are only a few decades off the time when criminals were constantly hanged in half-dozene. One day, for instance, twelve prisoners were sentenced to death for stealing, and of these one was a lad of only thirteen. On another day in a similar batch there were two boys of fourteen and fifteen hanged for stealing a few coppers. And what renders the retrospect still more horrible, a strange leniency, by comparison, was shown at this very time to men guilty of wife murder, eye gouging (which is not an American importation), and other brutal offenses. All parties can only vie with each other in expressing the utmost horror for deeds of this character.

*THE LULLABY OF A FEMALE CONVICT TO HER CHILD THE NIGHT PREVIOUS TO HER EXECUTION.

Sleep, baby mine, encherish on my bosom;

They cry, they pierce again my bleeding breast;

Sleep, baby mine; not long thou'lt have a mother.

To lull thee fondly in her arms to rest.

Why, why dost thou keep this sad complaining?

Look from mine eyes how kindly shunbers lie;

Hush! hush! my babe! the night is quickly waining,

And I will lay down my aching head.

Four wayward wretches! and we'll will heed thy weeping

When woe an outcast on the world thou'lt be!

Who then will soothe thee when thy mother's sleeping

In her low grave of shame and infamy?

Sleep, baby mine. To-morrow I must leave thee,

And I will seek an interval of rest;

Sleep these last moments, ere the laws bereave thee,

For nevermore thou'll prit'st a mother's breast.

Sir Philip Sydney has a poem beginning, "Sleep, baby

New Advertisements.

Crushed Sugar

200 Half Barrels.

For Sale by

JANION, RHODES & CO.

Candles

Taylor's and Price's Celebrated Candles, in 25 lb Boxes.

For Sale by

JANION, RHODES & CO.

Soap

English Brown, of Extra Quality, in 56 lb Boxes.

For Sale by

JANION, RHODES & CO.

Oatmeal

Flax, Scotch, in Tins.

For Sale by

JANION, RHODES & CO.

Colman's Mustard

J. & J. Colman's, Best Quality, in 1/2 lb and 1 lb Tins.

For Sale by

JANION, RHODES & CO.

Colman's Starch

J. & J. Colman's English Starch.

For Sale by

JANION, RHODES & CO.

Oilmen's Stores

Jams, Jellies, Sauces, Fancy Biscuits, Pâté Fruits, Currie Powders, Anchovies, Arrowroot, Sago, Tapices.

For Sale by

JANION, RHODES & CO.

Hemp Carpeting

A few Bales, just received, and

For Sale by

JANION, RHODES & CO.

For Sale by

Friday Morning, Jan. 1, 1860.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply or papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

For Interesting Reading Matter see 1st page.

BEFORE these lines shall have met the eye of the reader, the old year with its griefs and joys, its disappointments and successes, will be no more, and its successor will have been ushered in with the customary manifestations of satisfaction and pleasure. The past has been a somewhat eventful year for our Colony. Since its dawn we have advanced steadily in the development of some of our most important industries and resources. The demand from abroad for most of our productions has doubled. Agriculture has increased fourfold, and we no longer depend for supplies of the most necessary articles of food upon a foreign country, the troublesome question of the seat of government has been settled in a satisfactory manner to the Colony at large, and a fruitful source of heartburning and feeling having been set at rest forever, the people, who at one time were profoundly agitated on the subject, have settled down to legitimate pursuits, much to their own profit and the advancement of the country. The twelvemonth just gone has also witnessed a gratifying change in the policy of the Government. Heretofore, we have had frequent cause to hang our heads with shame when reflecting upon our sad political condition. We were accorded the high privilege of paying for the support of the institutions of a Government over which we had not even nominal control. We could not elect even a legislative Councillor, but were put through the wretched farce of selecting members whose acceptance as such was made dependent upon the approval of His Excellency. A cause of gratulation is found in the fact that this unjust anomaly has been finally abolished, and that the Executive Council is to be so far liberalized as to admit two popular advisers among the official members. These concessions, though not a great deal themselves, nevertheless indicate that the Government has found the responsibility and odium attaching to irresponsible form are too heavy a burden to longer bear, and that it is due as of dividing the responsibility with the people. Let us hope that the Government, with the dawn of the new year, has become sincerely just, and that it will resolve to make still further concessions by returning to the people the control over their own affairs and destinies of which were illegally and unconstitutional.

The destruction by fire of Barkerville—our principal mining town—the drought, which rendered gold mining operations for the latter part of the season a partial failure, are due to circumstances; but with every care a recurrence of the first

victory may be averted; and we hope that the untoward circumstance which prevented a full

victory of prosperity attending the

successes of our gold miners may not

occur. Our brave little city has

suffered from its commercial depre-

redit and confidence are re-

vived, and the prospects of our mer-

tants, we think, are greatly improved.

During the season two epidemics

alarmed throughout our midst

struck down several valuable mem-

bers of society; but for the past

year, we feel thankful to say, the

diseases have entirely disappeared.

Our sanitary condition is greatly

improved. With the adoption of a

new system of water supply and

a little fear need be entertained

of a recurrence of the malarious disease again obtaining

hold in our midst, while the

fear of a spread of contagious af-

flictions would be greatly lessened.

From the consideration of the im-

mediate affairs, the heart

of every loyalist must rejoice to know

the honor of the Mother Country

has been upheld abroad, while at

the same time the nation has made impor-

tant strides in the arts and sciences and

the extension of her commercial

manufacturing interests. Ireland

is now tranquilized, and the Con-

stitutive Ministry have made way for

successors to whom this Col-

ony may not appeal in vain for relief.

The adjoining country who

reside among us will find cause

to rejoice in the fact that their

troubles bid fair for a happy termina-

tion in the accession to the Presi-

dential chair of their newly chosen

chief; and in no part of the world

will the assurance be received with

greater satisfaction than here.

Taken "for all in all," while we do

not think the Colony will receive any

very large increase in its population

during the present year, the improved

aspect of its productive and commer-

cial interests is so great that we ex-

perience a feeling of sincere pleasure

in wishing our readers a Happy

and Prosperous New Year.

New Advertisements.
ST. JOHN'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.
GRAND CHRISTMAS TREAT
On Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1860.

CHRISTMAS TREE,
MAGIC LANTERN,
GALVANIC BATTERIES,
And a Variety of other Amusements.

The room will be open to the public at 6 o'clock p. m.
Admission, 10 cents; children, 2 cents.

Children of the school free.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Hibben's and Mr. Redfern's

stores on Government street.

JAN. 1-1m. GEORGE PEARKS.

MR. ALEX. E. B. DAVIE IS ADMIT-

ted as a partner with me as a Solicitor, from the

1st day of January, 1860, and the business will be carried

on under the firm name of "Pearkes & Davie."

Victoria, 31st December, 1859.

JAN. 1-1m. GEORGE PEARKS.

ROYAL HOTEL

Wharf Street, Victoria.

JAMES WILCOX HAVING RESUMED

the business of the above Hotel, carried on for

several years by him, and since by Miss Hill, being most

thankful for past favors, assures his old friends and the

public that their best comforts will be studied at this

well-known Hotel and Boarding House.

Good Meals and Clean Beds

At reasonable charges.

Wines, Spirits, and the Choicest of Ales

and Malt Liquors.

JAMES WILCOX,

Proprietor. JAN. 1-1m.

1st January, 1860.

Ranch for Sale.

ON SAN JUAN ISLAND, SITUATED

One mile and a half south of the British Camp, and

containing 60 acres fenced, thirty of which are under

cultivation; twenty acres of the latter are set out with

timothy seed; the remaining 40 acres are ready for

planting. The house is also on the property, two large

bricks dwelling and outbuildings. Well cult'd with or

without the "Islands." For further particulars,

Apply at the British Camp, or on the premises,

de28 1m. San Juan Island.

For Sydney Direct.

WILL SAIL ABOUT THE 15th OF

January, the fast sailing American ship MARIA

J. SMITH, can accommodate 4 Cabin Passengers. For

particulars apply to

JER. NAGLE,

Shipping Agent. de31

P. S.—Able and Ordinary Seaman Wanted.

ESTATE OF WILSON & MURRAY.

A THIRD AND FINAL DIVIDEND

OF THREE 947-1000 CENTS in the dollar is payable at the office of Messrs. SPROAT & CO., Store street, on or after the 30th inst.

JAMES A. MCRAE,

M. T. JOHNSTON,

(Per R. P. BURNETT.)

WM. WILSON,

Trustees. Victoria, V. I., 26th December, 1858. de28

LOST.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 19th INST.,

between Victoria and the Royal Oak, on the Samuel

road, A PACK OF BLANKETS, with underclothing, etc.,

Inside. The finder will be rewarded on leaving the

same at the London Hotel, Johnson street.

de28 3s.

W. S. SEBRIGT GREEN,

Broughton street, Victoria.

1st January, 1860. JAI

EVENING COMMERCIAL CLASS.

MR. LYNDON LELIEVRE BEGS TO

inform that he intends opening an EVENING

COMMERCIAL CLASS on Wednesday the 6th January next, in the room next Mr. Heitman's office, Langley street.

The course will comprise English writing, arithmetic

and book keeping, and the class will open every evening

at 7 p. m. Saturdays excepted.

Mr. L. L. has been appointed Professor of the French

language at the said school, and will give lessons in

it, language three times a week at his evening class.

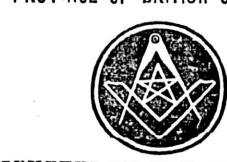
" French " 20 " 20 "

Payable in advance.

Mr. L. L. will be glad to give French lessons to one or two

private pupils at their homes.

JAI



MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL Grand Lodge, and all Scottish Freemasons of the above jurisdiction, are hereby invited to appear in person—*MacLean Regatta*, on the 4th instant, at the Ball to be given by Vancouver Lodge, No. 421, F. & A. M. By order of the R. W. the Prov. Grand Master, H. F. HESTERMAN, P. Grand Clerk. JAI

W. S. SEBRIGT GREEN

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK

OF pure and unadulterated SICKLES, which have been selected in due expressness for him, and have been bottled with the utmost care.

A montillado flavored Sherry, Red Seal, \$10 per dozen.

Do. Sherry, Black Seal, \$14 per dozen.

Golden Sherry, a round dinner wine, \$15 " "

Port, a light dry wine, \$16 " "

Yule Punch Opal, a choice liqueur, \$18 per dozen.

Milk Punch, do do \$12 " "

Rum Punch, for evening parties \$8 "

Brandy \$10 to \$12 per dozen.

Rum \$9 to \$12 "

Bottles to be returned or paid for. Terms Cash.

W. S. SEBRIGT GREEN,

Broughton street, Victoria.

1st January, 1860. JAI

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFER AT THEIR NEW WAREHOUSES,

ON

ESQUIMALT HARBOUR.

IN BOND OR DUTY PAID:

WINES, SPIRITS AND MALT LIQUORS.

Ale—Bass', in case, 4 and 6 doz quarts

do do 6 and 8 doz pints

Brandy—Hennessy's pale, in blhd & qr casks

Martell's pale, in blhd & qr casks

Hennessy and Martell pale, in

1 doz cases

Gin—Swaine, Board & Co.'s Old Tom, in</p

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED
Dec 30—Sgt Sabina, Anderson, Port Townsend
Sgt Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan
Dec 31—Star Active, Scholae, Portland

CLEARED.

Dec 30—Sgt Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan
Dec 31—Sgt Active, Peterson, Spanish
Sgt Sabina, Anderson, Port Townsend
Star G Wright, Launder, Astoria
Bk Prince Victor, Jones, Callio

Municipal Council.

Council met on Tuesday, His Worship the Mayor in the Chair.

Present—Councillors Allatt, Gibbs, Mc Kay, Russell, Allsop and Gerow.

After minutes of previous meeting had been read and adopted,

A communication was read from the Chief Engineer of the Victoria Fire Department pointing out the necessity of having the fire-fighters cleaned out, the mud now occupying the fourth of the space in each, which not only reduced the quantity of water available, but was highly detrimental to the working of the engines. A resolution was adopted by the Council expressive of the desire of the Council to have the necessary work done, and to memorialize His Excellency the Governor for permission to utilize the chain-gang for that purpose.

An account from Messrs Hibben & Co for \$39.42 for stationary, referred to Finance Committee.

A communication was read from E. Malandaine notifying the Council on behalf of the Road Commissioners that a portion of statute labor, in conjunction with labor from Corporation and Lands and Works Department, would be applied to the improvement of Douglas street, from Johnson to the city limits. On motion, the consideration was deferred until the estimates for the current year shall have been passed.

The application of Edward Stamp, Esq., for a small piece of land contiguous to his premises wherein to build a stable, was referred to Street Committee for report.

The Council then went into committee of the whole, Councillor Allatt in the Chair, on the following by-laws, viz., No. 1, Footpaths; 2, Highways; 3, Highways (supplemental); 4, Defining duties of Fire Wardens; 5, Storage for Gunpowder; 6, Nuisances; 7, Sanitary.

On the Committee rising and reporting by-laws complete, they were read a first time and passed by the Council, as a whole.

The Council then adjourned, subject to the call of the Mayor.

We have been favored with a copy of the new Fence Ordinance, and conceiving the matter to be of public interest, we append a resume. The first clause provides for the creation of proper fences between adjoining tracts of lands. The second clause gives power to the Governor to divide the Colony into Districts, to be called Fence Districts, the Justice of the Peace in such district having power to appoint fence viewers. Fence viewers shall have power to decide what a lawful fence shall be, and to decide disputes between owners and occupiers of lands, in that respect. If any difficulty arises touching commencement or extent of fence, application to be made to Justice of Peace to appoint fence viewers. In case one of the parties is absent from the Colony, it shall be sufficient to put up notice in a conspicuous place, within the land owned by the party notified. The fence viewers being satisfied that proper notice has been given, may proceed to decide all matters in dispute, in case future subdivision of land requires a new settlement of boundaries, another award may be obtained by proceeding as before, the party at whose instance the award is made, to pay expenses. If, after an award, either of the parties neglect to erect or repair the portion of fence belonging to him within thirty days, then the adjoining land owner or occupier may proceed on to the said land without being liable for trespass, and repair or erect the fence so required to be repaired or erected, and recover the amount from the party so neglecting to repair or erect the fence as required. But the party making such alterations shall not be allowed to cut the necessary timber on the land of the defaulting owner or occupier. In the event of cattle straying into lands within a Fence District, unprotected by a fence defined as lawful, no trespass shall be deemed to have been committed, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. This Ordinance shall not be applicable to any district, unless application has been made to the Governor, signed by at least two-thirds of the residents, and the Governor's assent published in the Government Gazette. If any cattle break into ground enclosed by a proper fence, the owner of such animal to be liable for all damages; and if the trespass be repeated from neglect of owner of cattle, he shall pay double damage. If the animal be not claimed after seven days notice, the owner of the premises shall be at liberty to sell by auction, and repay himself all costs and damages. If any dispute as to amount of damage, to be settled by Fence Viewers, whose decision shall be final.

The Leviathan sailed from New Westminster yesterday morning at 10:30, with guests for the Ball at Government House, which came off last evening. We did not hear of their arrival.

In consequence of the serious illness of a relative of the American Consul at this port, we are requested to state that that gentleman's family will not receive calls to-day.

TERRIFIC GALE—ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE—SHIP ASHORE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific gale sprang up from the southeast and continued with almost unexampled violence until 8 o'clock, when the wind suddenly died away and a perfect calm ensued. The mail-steamer Active ran into Esquimalt during the gale, having found it impossible to enter this harbor. Among her passengers were the newly-appointed Colonial Secretary Hackin and wife, Capt Irving, and T. Moody and wife. By a strange oversight we received no list of passengers and are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co. for late papers. During the gale the American bark Delaware, from San Francisco in ballast, was driven ashore near Esquimalt Light, while attempting to enter Esquimalt harbor.

Later—The American barque Delaware, 250 tons burthen, Capt J. Robertson, from Sitka in ballast, bound for Port Townsend for a cargo of lumber, ran ashore at Esquimalt Lighthouse where she lies on her beamends. It appears when approaching her destination a heavy gale sprang up from south-east, and for safety of the vessel and crew the Captain thought it prudent to make for Esquimalt harbor. A heavy squall struck the vessel when near the lighthouse and unfortunately the vessel did not answer her helm and went ashore as stated. It is not supposed likely that the barque is insured; she is about 20 years old.

PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE.—This bill provides for the appointment of a Central Board of Health, composed of not more than five or less than three persons, who shall hold their sittings in Victoria and shall have charge of all matters and things relating to the sanitary condition of the Colony. Local Boards may be appointed by the Governor, and the Corporation of Victoria and New Westminster are constituted *ex officio* Local Boards of Health for the respective cities. Boards of Health are authorized to appoint salaried officers, and will have jurisdiction in all matters relating to drains, sewers, pigstyes, slaughter-houses, unwholesome; food, noxious or offensive trades, epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases or disorders, and all matters relating to Quarantine vessels and boats entering any port or river in the Colony; and any person interfering with the Board or its officers in any manner is made liable to a penalty not exceeding \$250 for the first, and \$500 for every succeeding offence.

With mingled regret and satisfaction we have to chronicle the early departure of Father Maloney, so long and so favorably known as connected with St. Andrew's Cathedral, Humboldt Street. Regret that he is leaving our midst; satisfaction in knowing that he is appreciated by his fellow countrymen in San Francisco, where he has a unanimous call. The members of the congregation of St. Andrew's have made up a purse containing a handsome sum, which was presented to him yesterday and appropriately acknowledged.

The race yesterday between Harris' horse 'Royal Bill,' and Smith's horse 'John,' was a very one-sided affair as it turned out. The horses at starting were both in first rate order, and John took the lead, which he maintained during the first half of the run. Royal Bill, however, resumed his 'Royal' prerogative and shot ahead of John at such a rate as to reach the winning post nearly fifty yards in advance. The race was for half a mile only; and very little money changed hands on the event. The concourse was not large.

Lovers of good wine have now the means at hand to gratify their tastes. Mr W. S. Green has opened a store for the sale of genuine wines. Families may be supplied with wines and liquors of the choicest quality imported expressly for Mr. Green. We may mention, by the way, that Mr. Green has had considerable experience in the wine trade, and has rare facilities for obtaining a choice article in Europe. Although the prices are very moderate, as will be seen by the advertisement, the wines are guaranteed.

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE.—Last evening Mr. W. Farron, of the Alhambra Sample Room, sent our staff a bottle of Landsberger's California Champagne with which to wish the donor and all the world a Happy New Year. The wine was so good that we don't know who to thank the most heartily—the man who made the wine or the man who sent it in. We therefore thank both. California is treading closely upon the heels of France as a wine-producing country.

Mr. E. E. E., the contractor, maintains a footbridge across the gap in James Bay bridge for the accommodation of pedestrians. The work of rebuilding is being carried on rapidly. The stoners and planking used are of the most substantial character, and the bridge, when completed, will be a model of strength if not of beauty.

THE BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE last night was a brilliant affair. The spacious rooms were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and dancing was maintained till the small hours. Governor and Mrs. Seymour were assiduous in their attentions to guests, and the enjoyment was unbounded.

THE GREAT PACIFIC, one of the largest vessels that has entered San Francisco harbor, sailed thence a month since for Ustalady, but had not arrived up to last evening. When leaving below she ran a narrow escape of going on the rocks near to where a brig was recently lost.

The bark Prince Victor, Capt. Jones, sailed yesterday evening from Royal Roads for Callao, with 223,000 feet of Burrard lumber on board.

LEHIGH RIVER.—Heavy rains have fallen at the diggings lately. A few miners remain at work and make about 'grub.' Two miners, with \$800 in gold apiece for their summer's work, returned to town a few days ago. Very little snow has fallen this season.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The line to San Francisco worked for a short time yesterday, and a few private messages were received. In the evening, while we were expecting news despatches, it got out of order south of Olympia.

No PAPER will be issued to-morrow.

The "Live-Ever" Controversy Again.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Your correspondent J. H. L. is evidently a great botanist, and judging by the pyrotechnic display in his letter, in yesterday's issue, has lived much among Lycopods, until he has imbibed a considerable amount of the spores of *Lycopodium Clavatum* and *Selago* or vegetable brimstone. I am sorry it has aroused his scientific wrath by my remarks on the *Semper vire* plant, and beg to assure him, had he put on a pair of spectacles and read accurately the first portion of my letter, he would have seen that my remarks in reference to this vegetable production were called forth by a paragraph in your Tuesday's issue, and not having seen the plant, were intended more in the nature of question as to its name than as a decision on that point. Well, your correspondent comes forward boldly and courageously to set me right, and setting the rather difficult science of Cryptogamic Botany at nought, he at once decides the true name of plant in question to be *Lycopodium Squamatum*! Is he quite sure? I am a skeptic in 'Lycopodiaceae' that a plant called *Selaginella Convoluta* or 'Rock Lily' is remarkable for its hydrometrical and medicinal properties, but I fail to recognize any Lycopod by the scientific name of *Squamatum*.Having been so closely engaged in the study of *Lycopodes*, he evidently has overlooked the plain every-day *Crucifers*, more especially *Brassicaceae* or he would not have so egregiously committed himself respecting my curious little *Annual Anastatica hierochuntina*. In addition to what I have before stated, after flowering, this singular little plant dropping its leaves and its branches and branchlets, becoming dry, hard and ligneous; rolls itself up into a ball and in this state is much like the so-called *Lycopod* without flowers, and cannot be made to bloom by placing in water or by any other means. If J. H. L. wishes for any further information respecting my little *Annual*, I shall be happy to give it him, together with a few first principles on vegetable Physiology, and as his ideas with respect to *Lycopodes* appear rather fossilized, he had better consult some modern authorities on those plants before rushing again into print.

H. M.

The Settlement of British and American Claims.

(From the London Times, Nov. 10.)

The public will learn with much satisfaction from the speech of Mr. Reverdy Johnson at the Guildhall that the questions in dispute between England and the United States of America have been so far settled that they can no longer disturb the relations of the two countries. After long and earnest negotiation, though carried on in a very friendly spirit, certain principles have been agreed upon and a machinery has been provided by which the questions at issue may be fairly decided, each party stipulating to submit to the award. It has been before stated that three separate matters form the subject of discussion between the two Governments, the most important being the liability of Great Britain to make good the damage inflicted on American commerce by the Alabama; and the other two being the question of Naturalization and the old San Juan difficulty, which, though looked upon as serious enough before the war, has of late years been almost forgotten. It has now been determined to remove at once all cause of dissension by a general examination and settlement of the claims on either side. For this purpose it has been agreed between the two Governments that a Commission shall be appointed, consisting of four members, two to be named by each Government, with the power to choose a fifth person as a President or Umpire. To this Commission will be referred whatever questions have arisen since the year 1853. This date has not been arbitrarily selected, since up to the year mentioned the questions in dispute between the two countries has been disposed of by a similar machinery. The Commission will not have any lack of work, since there are not only claims against us on the part of Americans, but claims against the United States on the part of British subjects, on matters arising out of alleged invasions of the rights of neutrals and damage done to neutral property during the war. But with respect to the Alabama there is an important political question on which it is desirable to have the decision of an authority higher even than that of such a Commission. The liability of the British Government for the losses inflicted by this vessel and her consorts is a matter to be judged by the principles of international law, and it has been thought that the decision of an independent arbitrator will be more satisfactory than that of a Commission, which would probably decide only by a casting vote. It has, therefore, been agreed that this primary question of the liability of Great Britain shall be referred to a European sovereign of the first class. The Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia were both inadmissible, inasmuch as each might be represented as having acted somewhat as a partisan during the war. But there is another sovereign of the highest rank to whom no such objection applies—one whose character inspires the highest respect on both sides of the ocean. To this monarch, and to the able lawyers who advise him will command, will be submitted the question whether Great Britain, under the circumstances of the case, is liable for the depredations of the Alabama.

CANDIES! CANDIES!

A. P. Davies & Co.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Salesroom, Fireproof Stone Building, Wharf Street near Yates.

Cash advances made on Assignments.

New Advertisements.

J. P. Davies & Co.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Salesroom, Fireproof Stone Building, Wharf Street near Yates.

Cash advances made on Assignments.

GREAT REDUCTION!

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE

in announcing a great reduction in the Retail Prices of his

CANDIES,

Almonds, Gum Drops, Tondant's Cordial Drops, Chocolate Cream,

Burned Almonds,

And other Kinds without end, will be sold at 75 cents per pound.

Wholesale Prices to Correspond.

FANCY HEARTS 75 cents.

" 50 "

" 27 "

" 12 "

Cheaper than in San Francisco.

A. W. PIPER,

dealing in GOVERNMENT STREET.

W. WILSON,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

Offers for Sale, CHEAP, the undermentioned Goods, from

ENGLAND & NEW YORK

Received by 'PRINCE VICTOR' and last Steamer.

Mens' Clothing.

Suits—Blue Beaver, Brown Beaver, Yarra Tweed, Silk Mixtures, Blue Witney, Fancy Doe, Black Cloth.

Pants—Blue Beaver, Brown Beaver, West of England, Worsted Cord, Great Eastern, Fancy Tweed, Black Doe.

Vests—Black Velvet, Fancy Cashmere Beaver, Silk Mixtures, Black Cloth.

Overcoats and Capes—Blue and Brown Beaver, Blue Witney.

Boys' Clothing.

Suits—Blue Pilot, Dark Tweed, Black Cloth, Harrison Grey.

Pants—Black Cloth, Mixed Tweed, Fancy Doe.

Inverness Capes—Blue Beaver; also Boys' Baltic Shirts—White Shirts, Gloves, Collars, Neckties, &c.

Silk Shirts, White Shirts, Baltic Shirts, in many qualities, Tweed Shirts.

Underclothing.

Welsh Flannel, French Flannel, Canton Flannel, Lamb's Wool, Shetland Wool, White, Grey and Fancy Striped Merino, Undershirts and Drawers.

Silk Shirts, White Shirts, Baltic Shirts, in many qualities, Tweed Shirts.

Hosiery.

Half Hose, Lamb's Wool, Shetland Wool, Handkerchiefs, Striped Wool, Plain, Fancy and Derby Ribbed Merino, Cotton Worsted.

Gloves—Kid, Goatskin, Buckskin, Driv- ing, Ringwood, Wool, Kid-lined and Buck-lined Gloves and Mitts; also, Mufflers, Cashmere Squares, Wool Scarfs, Silk Scarfs and Neckties, in great variety.

We should not suffer from a cough, which a few doses of AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL will cure. Time, comfort; health, are all saved by it;

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earliest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the unguent will be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction should cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to reduce inflammation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady. The Pills restore the vital powers.

CANDIES! CANDIES!

A. P. Davies & Co.

Salesroom, Fireproof Stone Building, Wharf Street.

Took the Principal Prizes at the Late Paris Exhibition.

Connoisseurs would do well to give this Establishment a visit if they want a Real Genuine Article.

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CIGARS

EVER IMPORTED TO THE COLONY.

The BRANDS of the STOCK now offered by Messrs K. & L. at their STORE,

Alhambra Buildings, Government st.,

Took the Principal Prizes at the Late Paris Exhibition.

Connoisseurs would do well to give this Establishment a visit if they want a Real Genuine Article.

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CIGARS

EVER IMPORTED TO THE COLONY.

The BRANDS of the STOCK now offered by Messrs K. & L. at their STORE,

Alhambra Buildings, Government st.,

Took the Principal Prizes at the Late Paris Exhibition.

Springfield Nursery, Cook Street.

JAY & BALES

Invite Inspection of their LARGE STOCK of the CHOICEST VARIETIES of

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, & other Fruit Trees,

Of One Year Old and Upwards, now ready for Removal, and guaranteed true to name.

—ALSO OF—

Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs, Dwarf and Standard Roses, Bulbs and Nursery Stock of every description.

At the SEED STORE, Yates Street.

A Fine Assortment of Fresh Island-raised TIMOTHY and RYE GRASS, and FIELD and GARDEV SEEDS, of all kinds on hand.

Fruit Trees Securely Packed for Travel.

Orders executed with fidelity and despatch, and Planting undertaken if required. oc29 3m

LONDON



HOUSE,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

Sept. 28th, 1868.

We are now Opening our Splendid Stock for the AUTUMN and WINTER TRADE, received by "Spirit of the Age" and Express.

These Goods have been carefully selected by us in London and Paris, and are in every respect the most desirable that could be Purchased for Cash in the best Markets of the World. They comprise all the Latest Fashions for Dress—very Superior STAPLE DRY GOODS, MANTLES, MILLINERY, FURS, &c., and some of the most Elegant Designs in FRENCH FANCY GOODS.

We are receiving additions to our Stock by every Steamer via Panama.

J. H. TURNER & CO.,

Sole Agents for Alexandre's Kid Gloves.

LONDON FIRM—J. P. TUNSTALL & CO.

FOR
Christmas & New Year.A. W. PIPER,
CONFECTIONER.

Government Street, Opposite the Theatre,

Would respectfully recommend his Superior Assortment of

HOME-MADE CANDIES & CAKES.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES, SUCH TOYS AS:

Hearts, Candy-Boxes, &c.; Sugar-Flowers, for Ornaments; French Boxes, Filled with Choicest Sweets, for Presents.

An Unrivalled Assortment of Cakes, of the Best Material, Constantly on Hand, and

Made to Order.

BALLS, PARTIES, ETC., SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE ALHAMBRA.

The Alhambra Saloon,

YATES STREET,

IS STILL CONDUCTED IN ITS USU

happy manner. Civility, Good Liquors, and Cig

being the secret of success.

The Proprietor is ever mindful to give his attention to the fame for the benefit of his patrons.

W. FARRON,

Proprietor, Victoria, B. C.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.—UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Sowing Plough for Light Land

The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.

The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.

The First and Only Prize for the Best 6-toned Steam Cultivator.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.

The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

NAMES OF COLORS.

Magenta Mauve Violet Scarlet Green Blue

Pink Crimson Brown Canary Orange

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storeskeepers throughout the world; or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

19a Coleman street, London.

N.B.—A small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet ribbon.

SEETHAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

the wonderful popularity of which has caused numerous inferior imitations, which are calculated to injure both buyers and sellers.

Ask for our Catalogue of different purposes.

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES."

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